

A (guide) for students and parents

2005
06

How to
Succeed in
Nova Scotia's
Labour Market



NOVA SCOTIA

career Guide


NOVA SCOTIA
Education

careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca



Where to find Career Options products...

Career Options: An Occupational Handbook for Nova Scotians is provided to schools, libraries, and employment counsellors. Individuals may purchase a copy for a small fee through the Nova Scotia on-line bookstore www.gov.ns.ca/snsmr/consumer/publications (1-800-526-6575).

Nova Scotia Career Guide is provided to schools for distribution to all grade 9 students.

Career Options is available on-line at careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca

Internet access is available at schools, public libraries, and at C@P sites. For the address of a C@P site near you, call 1-866-569-8248.



Career(Options)

An Occupational Handbook and Career Guide
for Students and Parents
2005/06

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Skills and Learning Branch

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NOVA SCOTIA

Career Guide

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Education
Office of the Minister

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Dear Grade 9 Student:

As a young Nova Scotian you can look forward to a job market full of opportunity and choice. To benefit fully from these opportunities, however, you must be well prepared.

It is no surprise that you will need to make some very important choices. To help you make the best choice, several tools have been developed by the Department of Education. These tools include the family of **Career Options** career-planning information products, such as **Career Guide**, written specifically with grade 9's in mind.

Career Guide describes the "big picture" – an overview of the jobs available in Nova Scotia. It will give you a general sense of where opportunity can be found, where it is increasing, and what skills are associated with these opportunities. The booklet also discusses what should be taken into consideration when choosing an occupation.

This booklet also introduces *careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca*, the new and enhanced **Career Options** website. This site will help you match your skills and interests with specific careers and education and training programs.

Dreams are reached one step at a time. I wish you every success in choosing the right path for you.

Yours truly,

Jamie Muir
Minister of Education



Got Any Plans?

**Where do you see
yourself in the future?**

*Wouldn't it be great if
you could spend your
life doing things
you like?*

Things to Consider When Choosing a Career

Yourself ...

What is important to you? What is your favourite subject? How do you spend your free time? What are your strengths? Your weaknesses? How do you relate to people? Knowing yourself is the first step in choosing an occupation.

You may have already done some self-assessment activities. There are many tools that have been designed to help you to get an idea of careers that might suit you. Some of these can be found at careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca.

The nature of the work...

What kinds of jobs are out there? What do people working in different occupations do? Is the work usually year-round or seasonal? Full-time or part-time? Are there opportunities for self-employment? Advancement and career growth?

The choices you make in the next few years can make that happen. You may be sure you know exactly what you want to do with your life or maybe you don't have the slightest idea of what type of career would suit you. Either way, you will find yourself using career planning skills again and again through your school years and working life.



Training and education...

How much time and money are you willing to invest in education and training? Which high school courses will you need to enter the program you want?

Labour market information...

The labour market is made up of employers and the labour force (people who either have jobs or are looking for one).

Labour market information answers these basic questions: What kind of work will be available when I graduate? Where are the jobs? What skills and training do I need to get hired?



- to understand the big picture - experts can analyze trends and estimate what skills will be in demand and where the jobs are likely to be. Knowing about the big picture will help you to recognize opportunity and understand labour market trends.

- to provide information about specific occupations. For example, how much do nurses earn and how many are expected to be hired in the next few years.

Information about specific occupations will help you make better decisions when choosing a career.

Careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca is an information tool, specifically for Nova Scotians, that can help you relate all the information you need in choosing a career:

- opportunities in the labour market
- your own interests
- the qualifications needed
- where to get training.

After completing a self-assessment quiz or using one of the search tools, you will be provided with information on occupations that you might like to investigate.

Knowing the big picture will help you to recognize opportunity...

Why stay in

School?





Here's why

Your level of education will affect your ability to find a job, to keep a job, how much money you can make, and your chances of finding satisfying work.

Education and the Labour Force

Not that long ago, a hard-working young person who did not complete high school might look forward to many years of productive employment with a good income.

But look at what's been happening in the last ten years. In 2004, only 33% of Nova Scotians with less than a Grade 12 education were working.

The evidence shows that those who complete high school have a much better chance of finding work.

Don't give up on getting through high school. It's the key to your future.

If you don't know this already, take a look at the numbers.

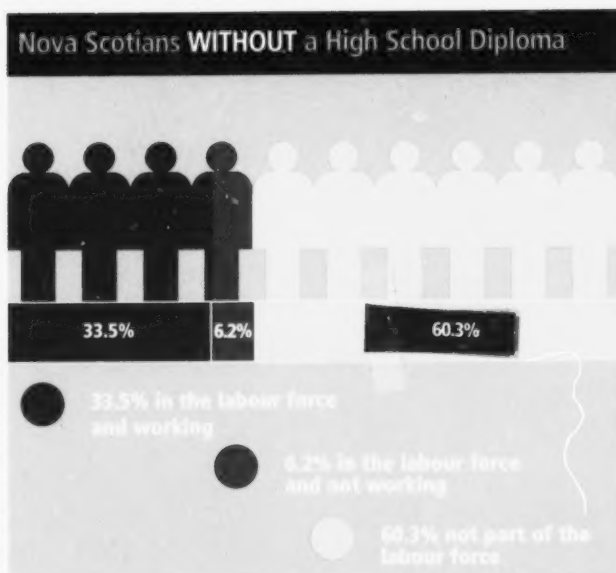
As we said, only 33% of Nova Scotians without a Grade 12

education were working. Why is this number so low? Without a high school graduation diploma, it can be hard to find any work at all. Another 6% don't have a job but are actively looking for one. Many become discouraged and stop looking. Almost two-thirds (61%) do not have a job and are not even looking for work. They are not active in the labour market.



TREND

The number of jobs filled by people without a high school education has declined by almost one-third. This trend will become even more pronounced in the future.



Only one-third of high school dropouts have a job.

In contrast, 62% of high school graduates were employed and 69% were active in the labour market.

Only one-third of high school dropouts have a job.

More and more, the people finding jobs are those who have completed at least a high school education. The number of jobs filled by high school graduates has increased by about 16% between 1993 and 2004.

Post-secondary education provides you with the skills and knowledge you need to succeed in life.

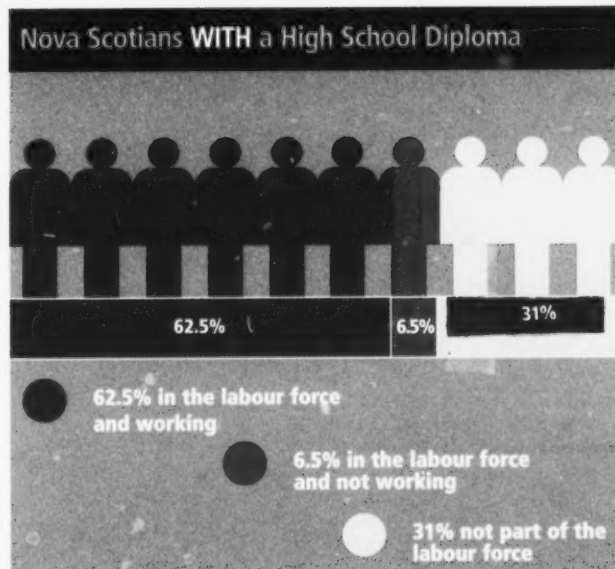
Employers are looking for people with specialized skills and knowledge and often want more than a high school diploma. They are looking for employees with

post-secondary education or training. This can mean a diploma or certificate from an apprenticeship program or college, or a university degree. As you can see from the chart on the right,

employment rates are higher for those with some form of post-secondary training.

Since 1993, the number of jobs filled by graduates of post-secondary education has increased by 44%.

These credentials tell an employer that you can do the job and help make his/her business a success. Even if you want to be independent and run your own business, the skills and knowledge that you get from further studies will help you on your way.



Education and Unemployment

Still not convinced? If so, there is something else that you should think about. How long can you keep that job?

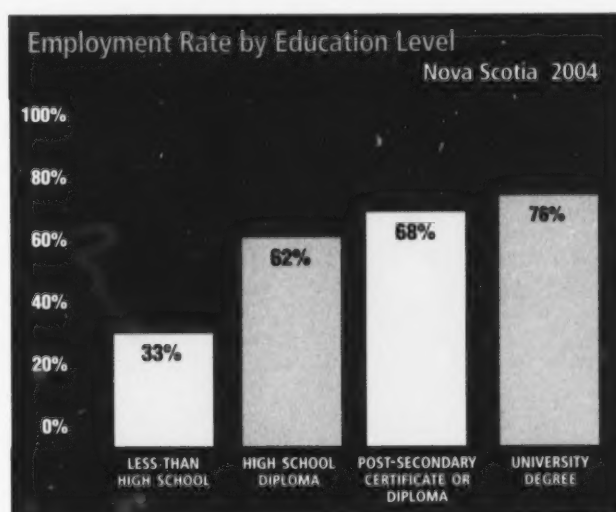
Unemployment rates are the highest among high-school dropouts.

You now know that the more education you have, the better your chances of finding a job. It's hard

to find work if you have less than a high school education. Even if you do find work, chances are that you will be the first to be laid off when business slows. Will you find yourself without a job and without a high school diploma?

The unemployment rate in Nova Scotia averaged 8.8% in 2004.

High school dropouts had the highest rate of unemployment at over 15%.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

The Earnings Gap

Still not convinced? If you're tired of never having money and think you want to start working full-time right now, there is something else you will want to consider:

A good education pays.

When you have a chance to earn money now, it can be hard to pass it up and stay in school. But think about this. In Nova Scotia, as in the rest of Canada, the higher your level of education, the higher your yearly income is likely to be. By dropping out of school to get a job today, you will in fact be losing a lot of money, likely hundreds of thousands of dollars over the course of your working life! If you

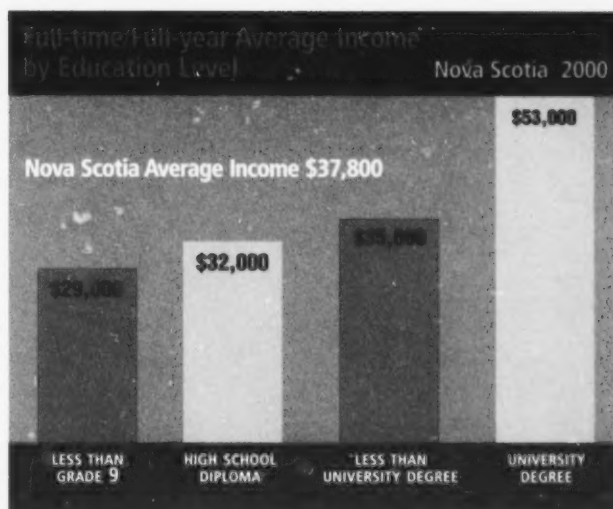
give up all that money, you will also be giving up the nice house, the sports car, world travel, or whatever else you dream of for your future.

Education and Income

Women who never finished high school earn the least. In 2000, their average income was \$12,302, less than one-third of the provincial average.

On average, high school graduates earn more than drop-outs and those with some post-secondary education earn even more.

In 2000, university graduates earned the highest average yearly income.



Source: Census of Canada, Statistics Canada

Make the Right Choices

By now, you understand the importance of making the right decisions about your education. These choices affect whether you

can ever get a job, whether you can work on a regular basis, and how much money you will be able to earn. And, of course, you want to get paid for doing work that you like to do, even if you're not yet sure what that might be.

Explore your

Options

Your first step will be to finish high school.

If you are struggling with school right now, you should be aware that there is support in your own community. You can discuss your situation with school counselling staff, a health professional, or any other supportive adult.

Personal problems, family problems, lack of interest, feeling overwhelmed, health problems, and poor organizational or study skills are all factors that can affect your school performance.

If you feel overwhelmed by schoolwork, talk to a trusted teacher.

The library and the Internet are also good places to find study guides with tips on study skills and managing stress.

Once you have your high school graduation diploma, there are lots of choices for further education and training that will help you get started on the road to a successful career.

Jason Googoo



*"I've got a dream job.
I'm very fortunate.
I found something
I wanted to do
for a career."*

Jason was just three credits shy of a university degree in sociology when he realized this was not what he wanted to do. He decided to experiment and take some courses that interested him personally.

Two of those courses were computer programming and GIS (Geographic Information Systems). He decided to enroll in a course at Nova Scotia Community College's Centre of Geographic Sciences (COGS). He was advised, "The programs are really hard, but you might really enjoy it because you seem to be a person."

"I never really enjoyed school until I went to COGS," Jason said. "I failed to leave because I loved learning the new technologies all the time." Jason rocketed into the top percentage of his class and got hired at Dymason Research Limited the same month he graduated. "I got hired one hour into the interview."

Today Jason has found another thing he loves, working for his community. "Memberships called me up and said they were starting a GIS company and would I be interested in managing it. I said yes!"

"I've got a dream job. I'm very fortunate," he says. "I found something I wanted to do for a career and I'm working with my community, which is a bonus."

story and photo courtesy NSCC

College...

Programs offered by the Nova Scotia Community College, Cape Breton University, Université Sainte-Anne, and a variety of private career colleges provide skills needed to fill entry-level jobs in specific occupations. These programs are typically one or two years in length and lead to a certificate or diploma.

University...

Even though many jobs require a degree, as a rule, university undergraduate degree programs do not focus on training for specific occupations. They aim to develop your intellectual skills and provide a broad understanding of a particular subject. These programs are typically three or four years in length and lead to a bachelor's degree. Some people who complete their undergraduate degrees continue on to earn higher degrees.

Not all post-secondary training requires sitting in a classroom.

Apprenticeship...

Consider learning a trade by becoming a registered apprentice. Apprenticeship programs typically last for three or four years and also require that you complete a number of industry-approved technical training courses. Your work as a paid apprentice and your technical training will prepare you for the certification exam. Contact the Apprenticeship Training Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education, at 1-800-494-5651 for further information.

Laura King

Laura King likes to take things apart and put them back together. When in school, she spent much of her spare time helping her family and friends work on their cars.

She left school at a young age and, a few years later, realized the first step to the life she wanted was to complete an adult high school program.



While she was deciding about her future, Laura filled out interest questionnaires and the results suggested a career in the skilled trades. This made sense to her. She identified that she had practical, hands-on experience with cars and good problem-solving skills. After graduating with her high school diploma, she completed a certificate in Motor Vehicle Repair at Nova Scotia Community College and is now a third-year Automotive Service Technician apprentice.

Apprenticeship suits Laura. She likes the hands-on, practical learning and appreciates the support of a mentor who is willing to share his experience and expertise. "Carl retains so much knowledge, it's amazing. He's always willing to help me." If she had been able to explore this trade in high school, she believes that she would have stayed until she graduated and by now, would have been working as a technician for several years.

That's why she volunteers to get the message out to young people about careers in the trades. "I want to open people's minds, especially for women but also for men, that this is a thriving career and is getting much more technical."

She tells other young women who are thinking about apprenticeship: "Go for it if you want to do it. Don't let anything stop you." When she completes her apprenticeship, Laura plans to open her own shop and train apprentices in her turn.

For information on youth apprenticeship, go to www.workit.ca

Mapping Out Your Future

Planning Your High School Courses

One of the most important

things you can do to help you

reach the career of your dreams

is to plan well in advance that

you plan and select the right

courses in high school.

It is essential that you coordinate your educational plans with your career and life goals. Even though you may be just leaving Grade 9 and moving into Grade 10, you need to pay particular attention to the learning paths for your possible career choices.

It's wise to "map out" the next three years (Grades 10, 11, 12) and plan which courses you will need. School counsellors, parents, and other adults can provide helpful advice and suggestions.

Your course "map" should be flexible enough to accommodate changes in your planning. You also want to be able to take advantage of courses or programs that may not be directly related to your

career goal, but which might help you develop important skills or abilities. Choose your high school courses wisely and you will be able to make the transition to post-secondary learning easily.

As you develop your course "map," keep in mind the following requirements and considerations:

- **Be realistic about your course selection.** Find out what the compulsory credits will be and make sure you can meet the minimum high school credits. It's also wise to have a fallback plan to use in case you happen to miss one of the compulsory credits or if you can't obtain these credits in the order that you planned.

- **Take into account what job interests you will present you to your chosen career pathway.**

To succeed in your chosen career you will need the right training or education. Admission to many training and education programs requires certain high school courses. Do some research and find out which courses are required for your chosen career pathway. Choose each course for the right reasons...because you need it or because it interests you.

- **Consider your own interests and abilities when selecting courses.**

For example, have you enjoyed and succeeded in a hands-on, practical, technology-related course? If so, then you may want to take additional technology-related courses.

- **Match your mathematics abilities to your career choice.**

Not all occupations will require the same level of mathematics proficiency or knowledge. Choose the courses that match your interest and talents and will meet the requirements of your career pathway. There are a number of mathematics options in high school, developed to meet each student's learning requirements. For example, if your career choices don't involve technology or science, and math has always been a struggle for you, don't feel pressured to sign up for academic mathematics courses.

- **Consider courses that develop important employability skills.** Community-based education courses like Co-operative Education and courses like Workplace Health and Safety and LifeWork Transitions often include work experiences and the chance to develop important employability skills and credentials (like First Aid) in actual job placements.

- **Consider the following options:** Identify the career interest and occupations.

Business Education, Tourism, Film and Video Production, and other technology courses can provide you with other ideas on possible career choices as well to help develop some of the skills necessary in those occupations.

- **Consider youth apprenticeships.** Youth Apprenticeship is a learning program that combines on-the-job learning with in-school education. If you have a strong interest in the skilled trades and technology, you may want to consider Youth Apprenticeship as a way to link your high school education with a future career.



*Consider your own
interests and abilities
when selecting
courses.*

**AN
IMPORTANT
REMINDER !**

No matter what choices you make,
it is essential that you complete high school.
Planning your high school program carefully
and selecting your courses wisely will
help you succeed in your studies
and graduate from
high school.

**Consider possible career
language requirements.**

If you know your career field
requires that you be bilingual,
or that opportunities will be
enhanced by fluency in a
second language, make sure
that you take courses that will
help develop your skills in the
second language.

Finally !

Stay flexible.

It is very possible that you may become
interested in other career pathways as
you proceed through high school.
Be certain that your course plan and
your high school credit selections
are flexible enough to allow you to
pursue any options that are likely
to interest you.

Paying for

Your
Post-secondary Education

There are many ways to pay for your
education. Most students use a combination
of resources and strategies...

- Personal savings
- Registered Education Savings Plans
- Bank student loans
- Bursaries
- Family contributions
- Part-time work/full-time study
- Government student loans
- Scholarships
- Full-time work/part-time study

For more information on financing your education:

studentloans.ednet.ns.ca

Is it a good investment?

If you're like many students, the only way you can get a post-secondary education will be to borrow a lot of money. You can earn a little money working part-time and summers, but you still face graduating with a large debt. Would you be better off financially if you started working full-time right after high school?

Post-secondary education is expensive. In the past few years, it has become even more so. The average cost of attending college or university has been going up. The only post-secondary training that doesn't cost a lot of money is apprenticeship training, where you can earn while you work as an apprentice.

You've heard about young people owing a lot of money when they graduate. Is it worthwhile?

If you choose to invest in training for an occupation with good employment opportunities, your additional earnings (over what you could have made without the training) will ensure that training will pay for itself within a few years.

Post-secondary education will pay off if you make the right choices.

Keep in mind that people in some occupations earn incomes that are much higher than the average for post-secondary graduates, and others earn a lot less. Some diploma training can lead to a higher income than the average for university graduates. You may find you need both a degree and a diploma for some occupations. If you plan to borrow to pay for your education, you must consider your career goals and training paths with care. Not every occupation provides the same opportunities. If you borrow a lot of money to train for an occupation with high unemployment, few new job openings, and/or a low starting salary, you could struggle financially for years after graduation.

Making Your Choice...

In addition to the many degree programs offered by provincial universities and the certificate and diploma programs offered through the community college system, Nova Scotia has dozens of private career colleges and trade schools. There are literally hundreds of choices of certificate, diploma and degree programs. Which one is right for you?

Deciding on an occupation may answer this question for you. Some types of training, like dentistry, are only available at one school in Nova Scotia. Other fields, such as

computer programming or business, have many different training options.

Before investing your time and money in any program, it is essential to make sure that the program will provide you with the education and training that meets both your expectations and those of your future employers.

Don't feel pressured to make a choice if you're not ready.

Post-secondary education is a major investment, not only of money, but of your time and energy. It will pay off if you make the right choices. But you also need the interest and commitment to complete your program. There can be a lot of pressure to enter a program right after high school. However, you may decide that spending a year or two working or volunteering is a better choice for you. Your experience in the working world may help you to better understand yourself and your strengths before making a career choice.



Post-secondary education will pay off if you make the right choices.

Knowlton



My interests in high school were skateboarding, music, art and video production.

After high school, I enrolled in the King's College Foundation Year

Program, which is an intensive introduction to all things philosophy. After completing my year at King's I wasn't sure what I wanted to do. I worked at various jobs around Halifax.

I decided to start a portfolio application to the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design.

I continued to work while I painted and drew to meet the portfolio requirements. I drew a LOT of cabbages. It took three attempts, but I was finally accepted into the Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) program. A scholarship from the Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority helped keep my costs down. I qualified for this scholarship because I am hard of hearing. The school had so much to offer and I wanted to try everything, so my BFA ended up taking me one year longer than I had originally planned.

Finally, I graduated with a Bachelor of Fine Arts with an interdisciplinary major. Then I realized that I had no direction. I wanted a job I could love and to make me some money, but first, I needed a plan. I had to think about how to pull everything I had learned at NSCAD and King's together into an employable package.

Public relations is a diverse field that will let me use an array of my artistic skills. Now I am enrolled full time in the Public Relations program at Mount St. Vincent University. Although I work full-time as a free-lance graphic designer to help pay the bills, I participate in the program's work terms to gain experience in the field. My end goal is to work in the public relations industry for several years and then open my own consulting company.

Career guidance at an earlier age would have helped me realize how to match my skills and interests to an occupation. Although I am happy that I have had the chance to pursue a diverse education, better planning would have helped me reach my goals sooner.



choices.

Going from

to Work.

What Can You Do ?

Two Things !

1. Develop a Future Career Plan to investigate and achieve your career goals.
2. Accumulate practical experiences and develop important skills while still in high school.

Having concrete career goals and a plan to reach these goals will ease your transition into the workforce.

Your Future Career Plan

You should start working on a Future Career Plan by early in high school. This will be an essential component of your LifeWork Portfolio.

As young people acquired experience and new skills, it was expected they would progress steadily along their career paths, moving into positions with increasing responsibilities.

You know differently. You hear of young people who graduate and don't find work for a long time. You know that some people have trouble finding jobs that match their career goals. New graduates are often competing with experienced workers for jobs. No one is surprised if it takes a few years for a graduate to get settled in the working world.

You've heard the complaint

Can't get a job without experience, can't get experience without a job.

This doesn't have to happen to you.

The first step in developing a career plan is to get to know yourself...the second is to identify education and training you would need, for your chosen career.



The first step in developing a career plan is to get to know yourself. What are your interests, abilities, skills and values? What kind of careers would best fit your personality? What do you need to know and to do to reach your career goals?

The second step is to identify the education and training you would need for the careers that interest you.

Careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca can help you make some of these decisions.

Try the suggested activity and learn how to "navigate" through

the website. This information will be very valuable to you and should be recorded in your LifeWork Portfolio so that you can easily refer to it at a later time.

Career planning involves asking a number of key questions that you will continually re-visit throughout your high school years and beyond. This is why it is so important to keep a good record of the information that you collect in your LifeWork Portfolio.

Here's some suggested questions to consider when completing your Future Career Plan.

- Who am I?
- What are my interests?
- What things do I do well?
- How would I describe my personality?
- What special talents, skills, or abilities do I have?
- What careers or occupations best match my strengths and my interests?
- What careers or occupations interest me the most?
- How do I get there?
- What will I need to do?
- What are my plans for next year? During high school? After high school?

We know that people in the workforce often change their careers as their interests, skills, and abilities change and develop. As you move through high school, your interests and skills may develop in different directions than you had originally planned. Be prepared to revise and re-visit your plan often to see if you are on track and are still as interested in the careers you first selected.

Try this...

Careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca includes information on hundreds of different jobs and occupations and can help you match occupations with your interests, aptitudes, and skills. For every job/occupation, a range of valuable information is provided: the nature of the work, educational and training requirements, potential earnings, and the employment opportunities. Here's a quick activity to help you learn to use the site.

Open up the site and click on the "search career profiles" option. You will find that there

are a number of different search possibilities or categories to use. Many have drop-down lists to help you focus or narrow your search. For example, the Occupational Grouping lists will give you all the typical jobs/occupations in a particular field or category.

Suppose you are interested in a career related to health professions. Find and highlight the category of "Health Occupations" under "Occupations," click on "GO" and you will find all the possible careers/occupations in the health-related field.

Now suppose you are interested in learning more about becoming a medical radiation technologist. Highlight "medical radiation technologist", click "SEARCH" and you will discover all the information available on this career.

Suppose you are not quite sure what career pathway you should pursue. But you do know that you have certain interests and abilities and want to see what careers might match with those. Here's where the "keyword" search option becomes very

useful. Enter your keywords and see what careers/occupations are matched with these attributes. Try these keywords: "like outdoor work; able to meet deadlines; leadership skills; want to help people; good at detailed and precise work; or Mathematics 12". Hint: Just use one phrase at a time.

Want to try a real career search? Visit www.careers.ns.ca (New Brunswick Career Centre)

Gain Practical Experience

What are transferable skills?

Employers have been asked to identify the skills and aptitudes needed to succeed in the workplace. Two of the most widely used lists are Essential Skills and Employability Skills 2000+.

ESSENTIAL SKILLS are fundamental skills that make it possible to learn all other skills and that enable people to participate fully and successfully in the workplace and community. Essential Skills include reading, writing, working with numbers, communicating and working with others.

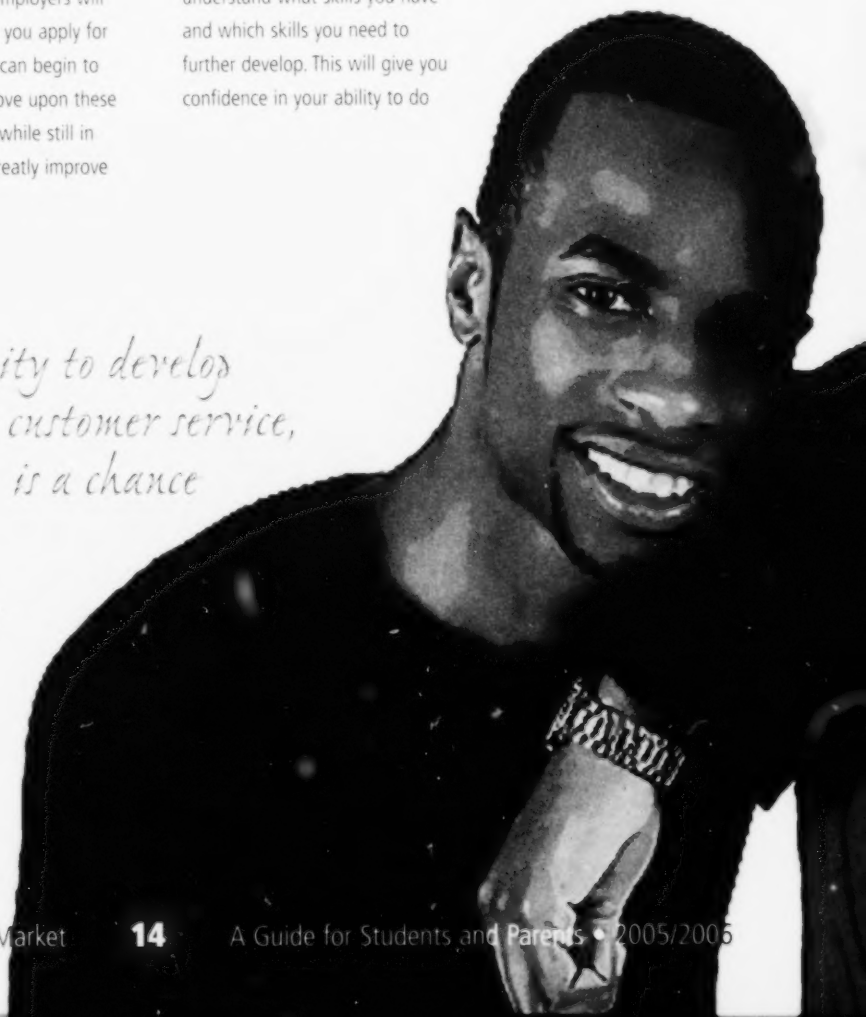
EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS 2000+ describes the skills, attitudes, and behaviours that are needed to enter, stay in, and get ahead in the world of work.

The skills from both lists are often referred to as transferable skills – meaning that these skills are important in many job situations and are useful and necessary in many different occupations and circumstances. These are the kinds of skills and experiences that employers will want to see when you apply for your first job. You can begin to develop and improve upon these transferable skills while still in school. This will greatly improve

your chances of getting and holding on to that first job and will help you move closer to your future career goals. It's important to document and keep track of these skills as you develop them. You should keep a detailed record of these skills and abilities in your LifeWork Portfolio. Go to lifework.ednet.ns.ca for more information on how to build a portfolio. Reflecting on your accomplishments will allow you to understand what skills you have and which skills you need to further develop. This will give you confidence in your ability to do

certain jobs and will enable you to demonstrate your skills to prospective employers. One of the most helpful and useful things that you can include in your career planning section of your portfolio is the listing of the Essential Skills, developed by Human Resources Skills Development Canada, at www15.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca and Employability Skills 2000+, developed by the Conference

Work provides an opportunity to develop "soft skills" such as teamwork, customer service, and self-discipline. It also is a chance to show that you are a responsible person...



kills

Before Leaving School.



Board of Canada, at www.conferenceboard.ca/education/learning-tools/employability-skills.htm.

These will allow you to track and match your personal skills with those described on these lists.

Developing transferable skills

In school...

Your high school courses will help you to develop important skills like reading and writing, speaking and listening, working with mathematics, and working independently and with others. Certain high school courses, like cooperative education, allow you to acquire actual work experience in community or work placements and through job shadowing.

At work...

Part-time jobs can provide very valuable experiences as well. Once you are old enough, age 16 for most jobs, you can apply for summer jobs or even part-time work during the school year. You might want to even start your own part-time business.

Work provides an opportunity to develop "soft skills" such as teamwork, customer service, and self-discipline. It is also a chance to show that you are a responsible person and can take the initiative.

Making the best of this chance can give you a head start when you graduate.

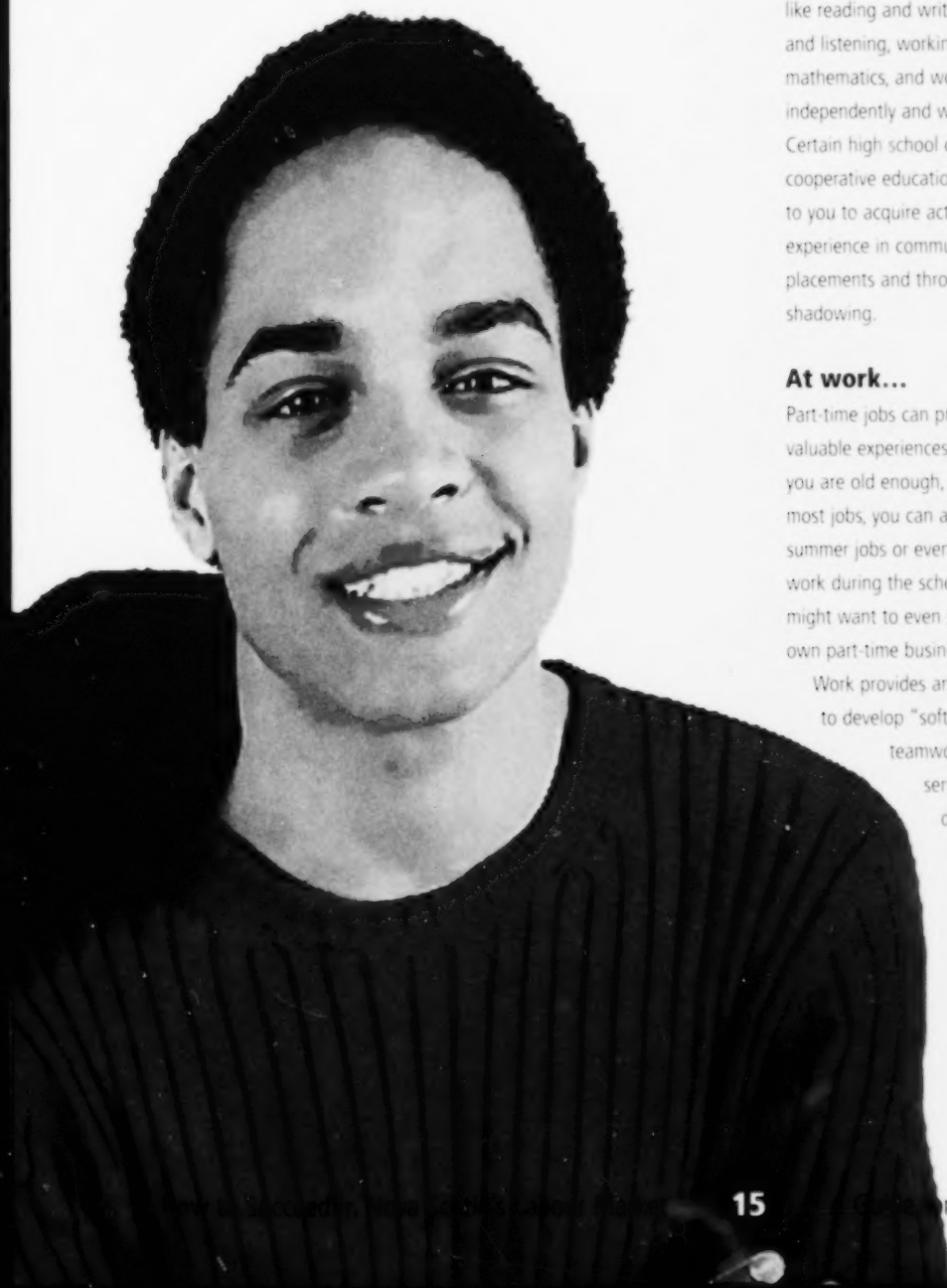
According to a report from the Canadian Council on Social Development, high school students can work up to 15–20 hours per week and still do as well as, or better than, students who don't have a job. The key is to decide how much free time you are willing to give up to hold a job. It can be tricky balancing school, homework, extra-curricular activities, and a social life with a part-time job.

Participate...

Don't forget that you can learn important things from your extra-curricular and co-curricular activities. Being a peer mediator or math tutor, working in the school canteen, assisting with student government, participating on a sports team or in the school drama production all provide very important experiences that many employers like to see.

Volunteer...

Volunteering in the community with youth groups, environmental projects, or service organizations is another great way to develop very valuable skills.



Bridging the

There are some skills that are needed in almost every job.

The key to your future is to develop and maintain a portfolio of transferable skills.

- Read text
- Use numbers
- Communicate
- Solve problems
- Learn continuously
- Think positively

And after high school...

Continued education in university and college, intensive community training and work-study programs, and/or training community college and university programs at home that allow students to continue their education and gain work experience while studying.

Nova Scotia's

Labour Market

The Labour Force

The number of Nova Scotians of working age (15 or older) was around 756,900 in 2004, and about 484,300 of these people were in the labour force.

Around 441,600 of those in the labour force had jobs during this period, while about 42,700 (8.8% of the labour force) were unemployed.

Over the past few years, the number of people in the labour force has increased and, at the same time, the unemployment rate has decreased.

This world-wide trend is reflected in Nova Scotia's labour market. As you can see from the

map, most job opportunities are in the Halifax region, which accounts for about 45% of the jobs in Nova Scotia. Labour market conditions vary significantly across the province. Unemployment rates are quite high in Cape Breton, low in the Halifax region, and in between these two extremes in other parts of the province.

TREND

People and jobs continue to shift to major urban areas.

Bridging the

There are some skills that are needed in almost every job.

The key to your future is to develop and maintain a portfolio of transferable skills.

- ▶ Read text
- ▶ Use numbers
- ▶ Communicate orally
- ▶ Work with others
- ▶ Solve problems
- ▶ Learn continuously
- ▶ Think positively

And after high school...

Co-operative education in university and college alternates classroom study with paid work-terms and is part of many community college and university programs. It may take a little longer to complete your program, but you will graduate with real-world learning experience and contacts with employers.

Nova Scotia's Labour Market

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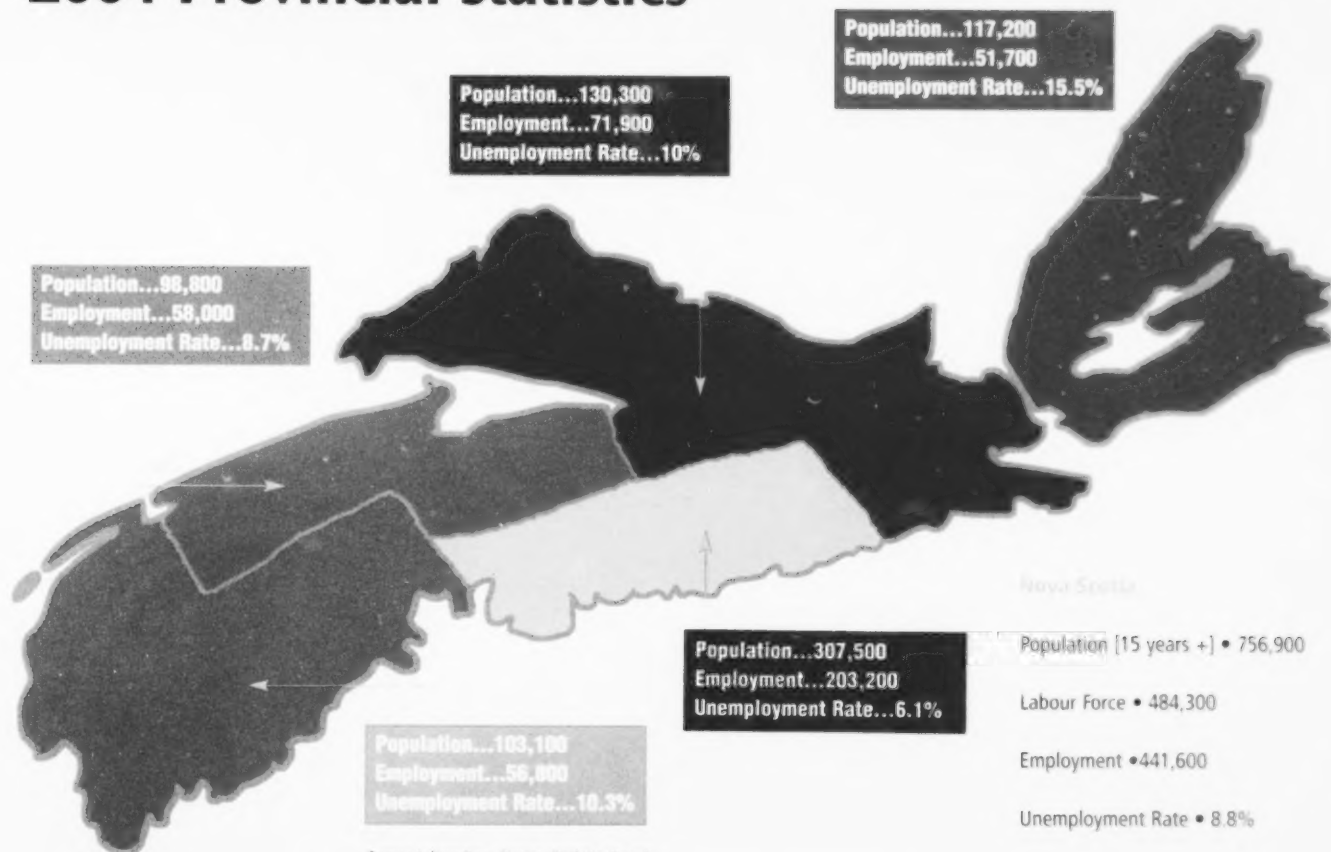
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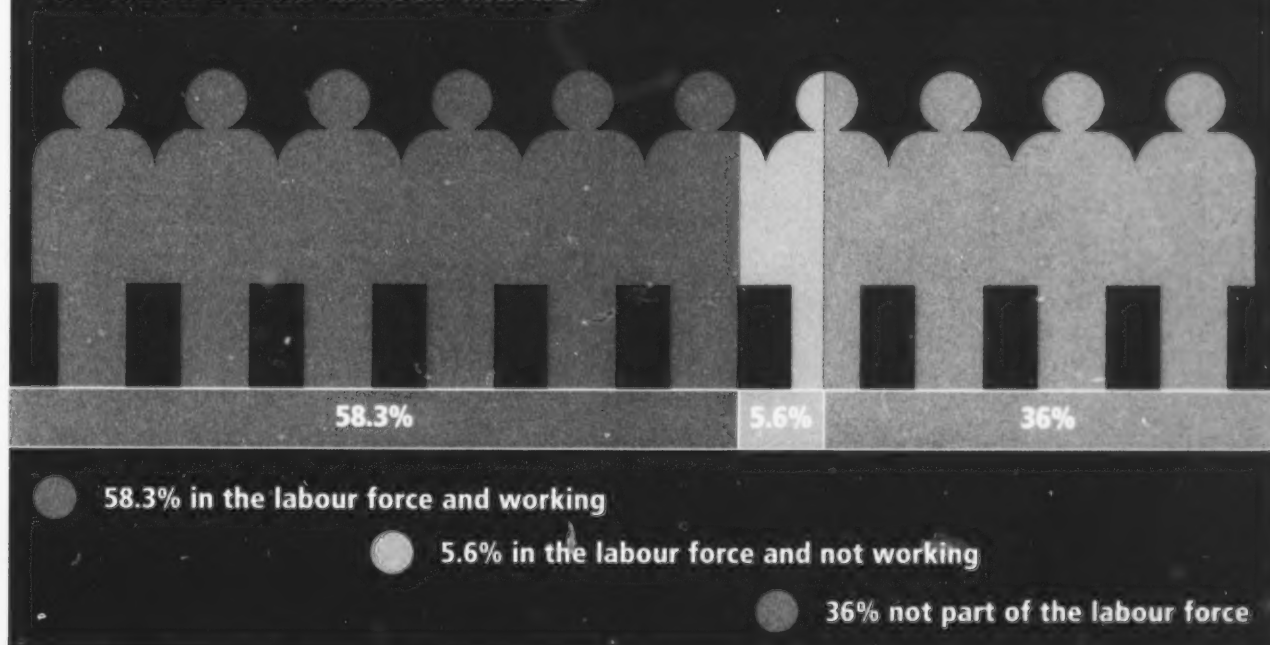
People and jobs continue to shift to major urban areas.

2004 Provincial Statistics



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

The Nova Scotia Labour Market



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Where do

jobs come from?



in another occupation, return to school, or focus on family responsibilities.

Your Parents' Labour Market

The early 1980s and 1990s were tough times for many Nova Scotians. Each decade saw a recession that had a significant impact on employment opportunities. For example, after peaking at 385,000 in 1990, the number of people with a job dropped by 20,000 over the next three years as economic growth slowed.

It took four more years for employment to return to the 1990 level. During these times, there was very little job creation.

As well as a drop in employment growth, graduates in the 80s and 90s had to contend with unusually low levels of employee turnover in desirable occupations. Most workplaces were well-staffed with baby boomers who had many years to go before retirement.

Jobs become available in two ways.

Employment growth...

New jobs are more likely to be created when the economy is growing, new businesses are starting up, and old businesses are expanding. When growth slows, there are fewer new businesses and existing businesses reduce their workforce.

Turnover...

Employment growth is not the only source of job openings. Most job openings occur as a result of turnover. Turnover refers to existing jobs that become vacant due to death and retirement, or because the previous employee left to work

Even those with a good education and valuable skills faced significant challenges in finding their place in a difficult job market. Many graduates had a very hard time finding their first job.

Because so many young people were poorly prepared to take advantage of the few opportunities available, some mistaken assumptions about how to prepare for a career became accepted. You may have heard some of these... "You must have a university degree to get a good job and make a decent living;" "To find well-paid work, you have to move from Nova Scotia;" or "Only technology or professional degrees can guarantee a good job when you graduate."

Luckily, you can expect more choice than that.

Your labour market

You can expect to enter a very different labour market than that experienced by your parent's generation.

The labour market has grown strongly over the past decade. In 2005, over 58% of Nova Scotians 15 years and over were working, compared to just 52% in 1995. As a result, unemployment rates have fallen from over 12% to about 8%.

Economists are expecting employment growth to slow over the next few years, with an average of 2,600 new jobs being created each year. However, the baby boomers, hired in large numbers in the 1960s and 1970s,

Job Openings in Nova Scotia from Employment Growth and Turnover Due to Death and Retirements

DEATHS AND RETIREMENTS

12,100

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

2,600

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

are now getting ready to retire. This turnover, likely averaging about 12,100 openings annually, will result in a more job opportunities for new labour market entrants in almost all occupations.

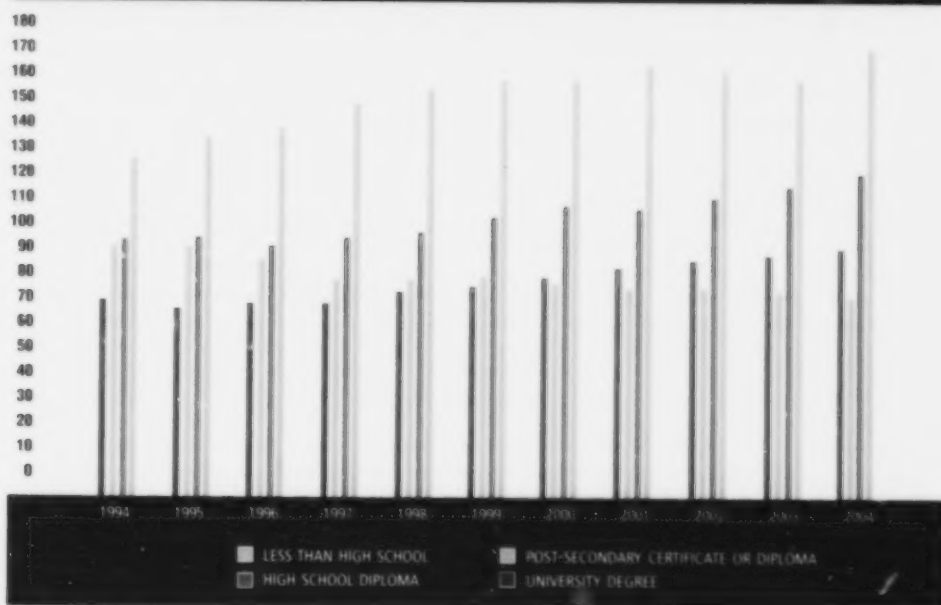
Even more jobs will become available as people change jobs or leave the labour market for other reasons. In fact, more than 7,500 Nova Scotians might be expected to find jobs in any given month. (Note: Career Options estimates of job openings only include expected vacancies resulting from

employment growth and turnover due to deaths and retirements. Since many people leave their jobs voluntarily, this is an underestimate of those actually available.)

The number of jobs filled by graduates of post-secondary education will continue to increase.

Employment opportunities look good, with a likely average of almost 15,000 openings per year.

Employment by Level of Education • Nova Scotia [THOUSANDS]



Labour market conditions in Nova Scotia will continue to change. Opportunities will be a difficult to come by, but the province has a lot to offer. The labour market is changing, and the province has a lot to offer.

Research has shown that the labour market in Nova Scotia is changing. The province has a lot to offer. The labour market is changing, and the province has a lot to offer.

Look for more opportunities than you can expect.

Your labour market

The labour market in Nova Scotia is changing. The province has a lot to offer. The labour market is changing, and the province has a lot to offer.

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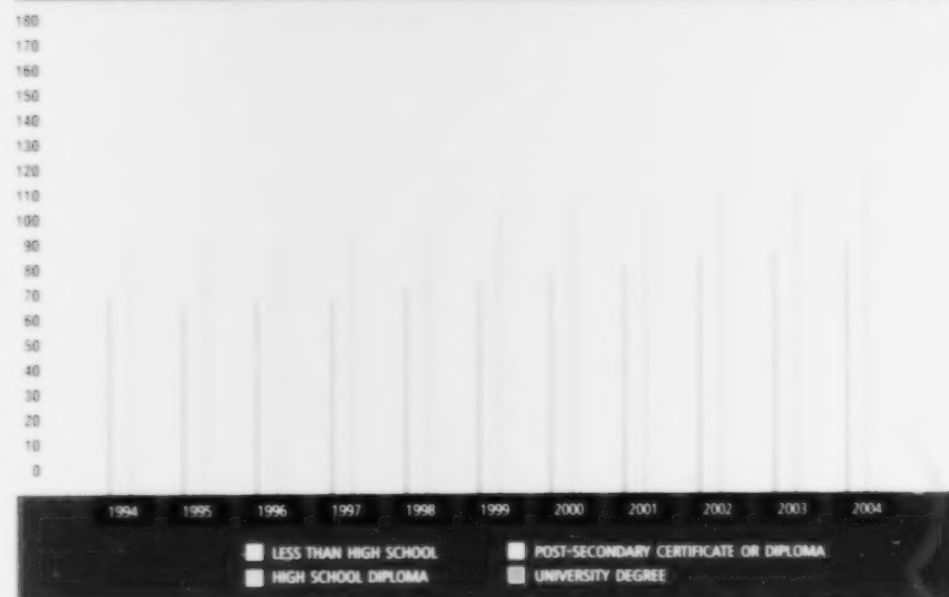
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Where are the Jobs?

About 16% of Nova Scotians are employed in these industries.

Service industries, where most Nova Scotians work, provide services to individuals and businesses. These include the services provided by government (including health and education), services provided by our stores, restaurants, and hotels. Services provided by banks and insurance companies, and various services provided to business.

Many of us think of our traditional resource sector (agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining) industries as the most important part of our economy. These industries are an important part of Nova Scotia's identity, but account for a smaller and smaller part of employment. A century ago more than half of Nova Scotians were employed in the resource sector. Today, less than 5% work in fishing, logging, forestry or mining.

Our goods-producing industries (manufacturing, pulp and paper, and construction) are also vital to our economic well-being.

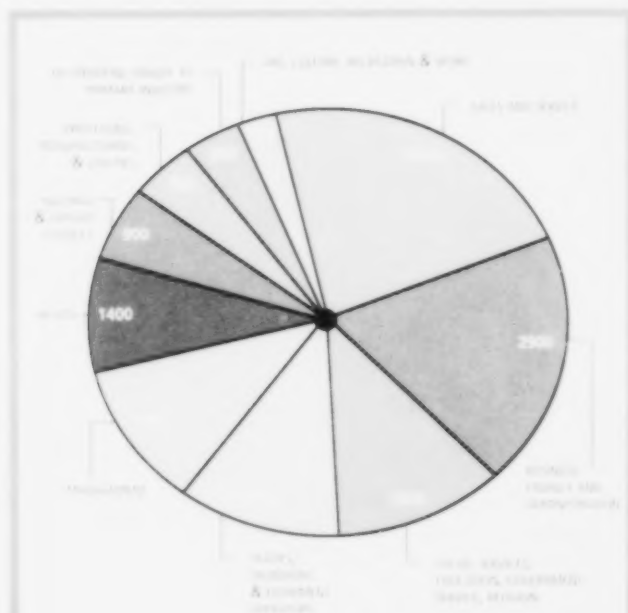
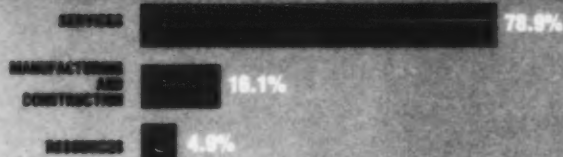


TREND

For twenty years now, most employment growth has taken place in small businesses.

Employment Share by Sector

Nova Scotia 2004



What kind of work are people doing?

As you can see from the chart, it is expected that there will be more job openings in certain types of occupations.

So what jobs are hot prospects? Take a look at What's Hot!

These are just some of the occupations where employment is expected.

In 2004, unemployment is high, and there will be a substantial number of job openings.

What's Hot? Provides you with a starting point to find where the jobs are. But there are other good opportunities! Career Options can help you find them.

When looking for a job, many people tend to limit their efforts to large, well-known firms. In recent years, however, people have experienced more success in finding work with smaller firms.

In 2002, four out of ten Nova Scotian workers worked in businesses with less than 20 employees. Employment opportunities in workplaces that employ a small number of workers are especially important for young people. Almost half (47%) of employees aged 15 to 24 years were working in these small establishments.

Where are the Jobs?

Most Nova Scotians are employed in service industries...

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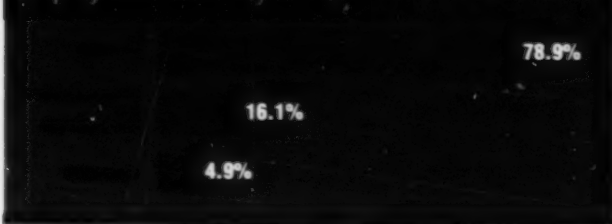
TREND

Today, about three-quarters of all employment opportunities for Nova Scotians are in the service sector.

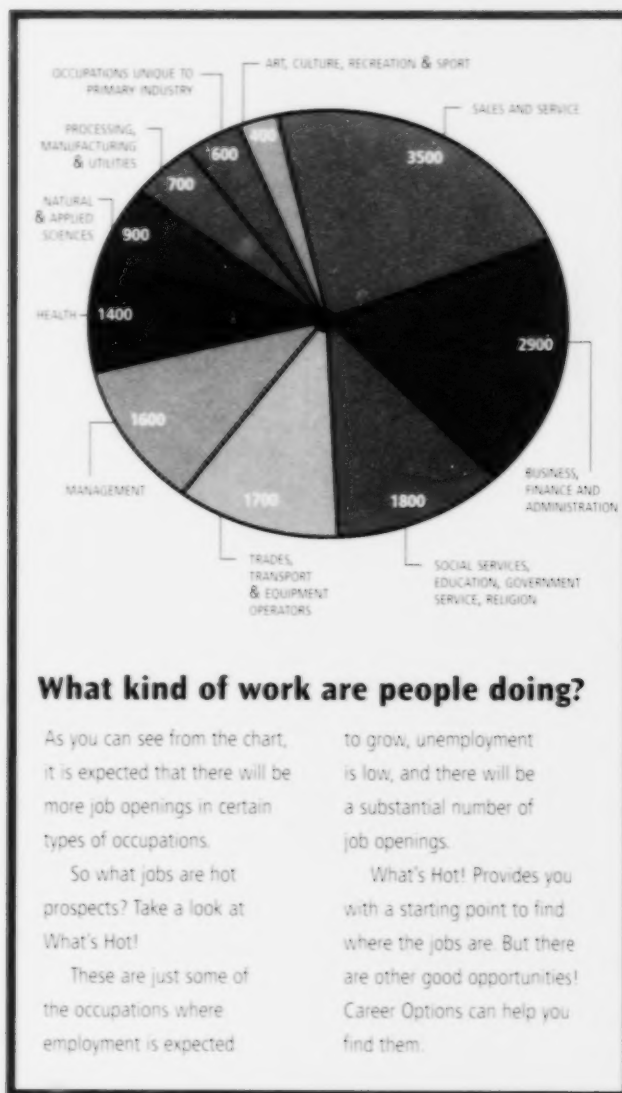
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Employment Share by Sector



Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada



What kind of work are people doing?

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What's

Sales and Service Occupations

- Managers in Retail Trade, Tourism, and Other Service Industries (e.g. Restaurant Manager)
- Retail Salespersons and Sales Clerks
- Technical Sales Specialists
- Sales Representatives, Wholesale Trade (e.g., Communications Sales Specialists)

Business, Finance, and Administration

- Personnel and Recruitment Officers
- Advertising, Management, and Promotion Consultants

Occupations in Social Sciences, Education, Government Services, and Religion

- College and Other Vocational Instructors
- School Teachers and School Counsellors
- Social Workers

Health Occupations

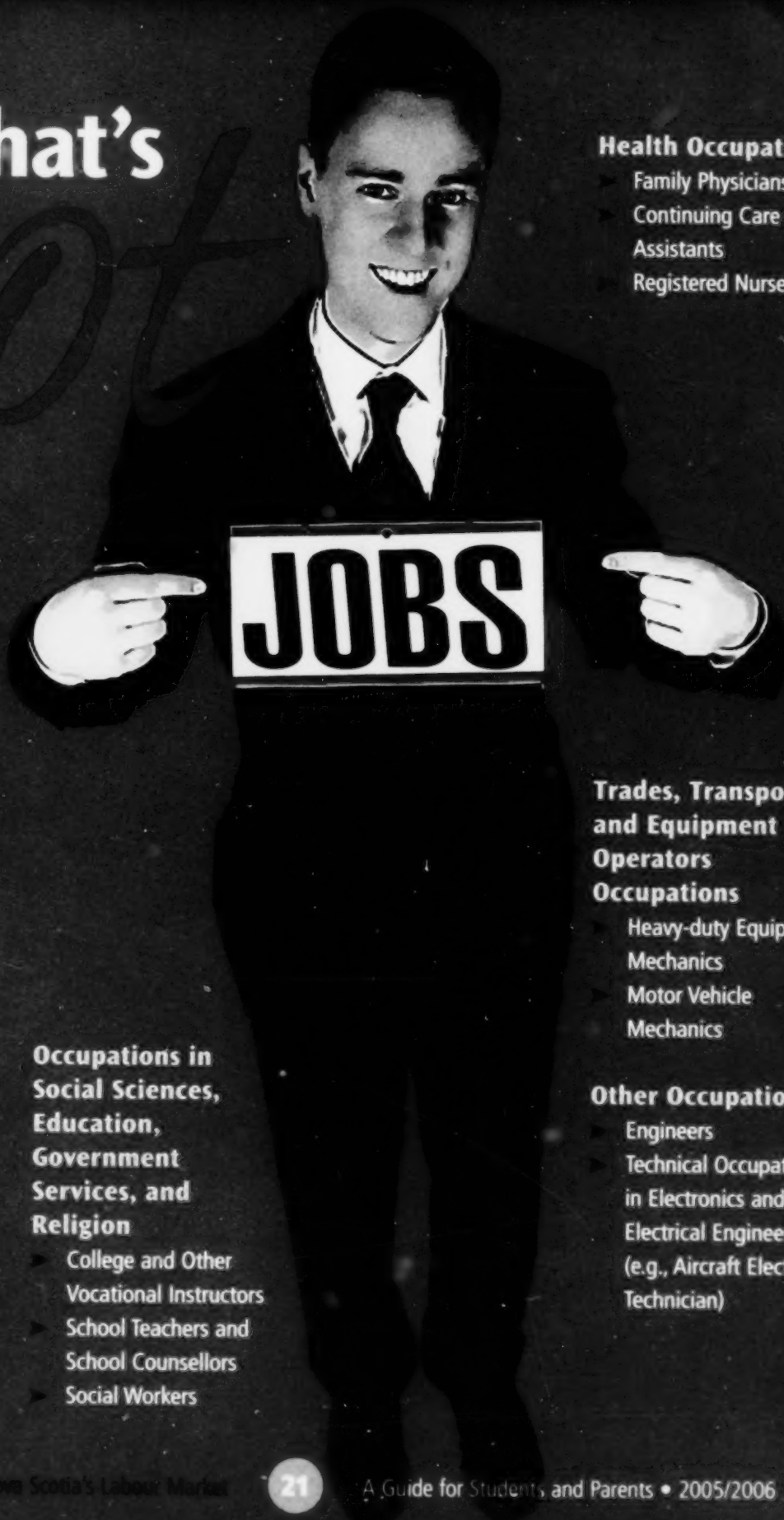
- Family Physicians
- Continuing Care Assistants
- Registered Nurses

Trades, Transport, and Equipment Operators Occupations

- Heavy-duty Equipment Mechanics
- Motor Vehicle Mechanics

Other Occupations

- Engineers
- Technical Occupations in Electronics and Electrical Engineering (e.g., Aircraft Electrical Technician)



JOBS

Changing the way *Work*

business throughout the world, making information and data important commodities and products. This has led to the creation of well-paying jobs for those who control and manage these information and data systems. In almost every job or occupation

knowledge of computers and their application to the job at hand.

A black and white photograph of a woman wearing a plaid shirt and a hard hat, kneeling and working on a large piece of industrial machinery. She is holding a tool, possibly a wrench, and is focused on her task. The machinery is complex, with various pipes, valves, and a large cylindrical component. The background is dark and indistinct, emphasizing the worker and the equipment.

An Aging Population

The baby boomers, the largest segment of our population, are getting older. This aging population means several things. Firstly, these aging baby boomers are retiring in increasingly large numbers creating more career opportunities for younger people. Secondly, an aging population will mean increased opportunities for jobs in those service occupations that provide health care and leisure time activities for older persons.

More Women in the Workforce

More women participate in the workforce than ever before. Many of these women have young children. This trend has required employers to be more flexible with work schedules to allow parents to accommodate both work and family obligations. There is also an increased demand for occupations that provide services to families where both parents work, for example, child care.

A More Diverse Workforce

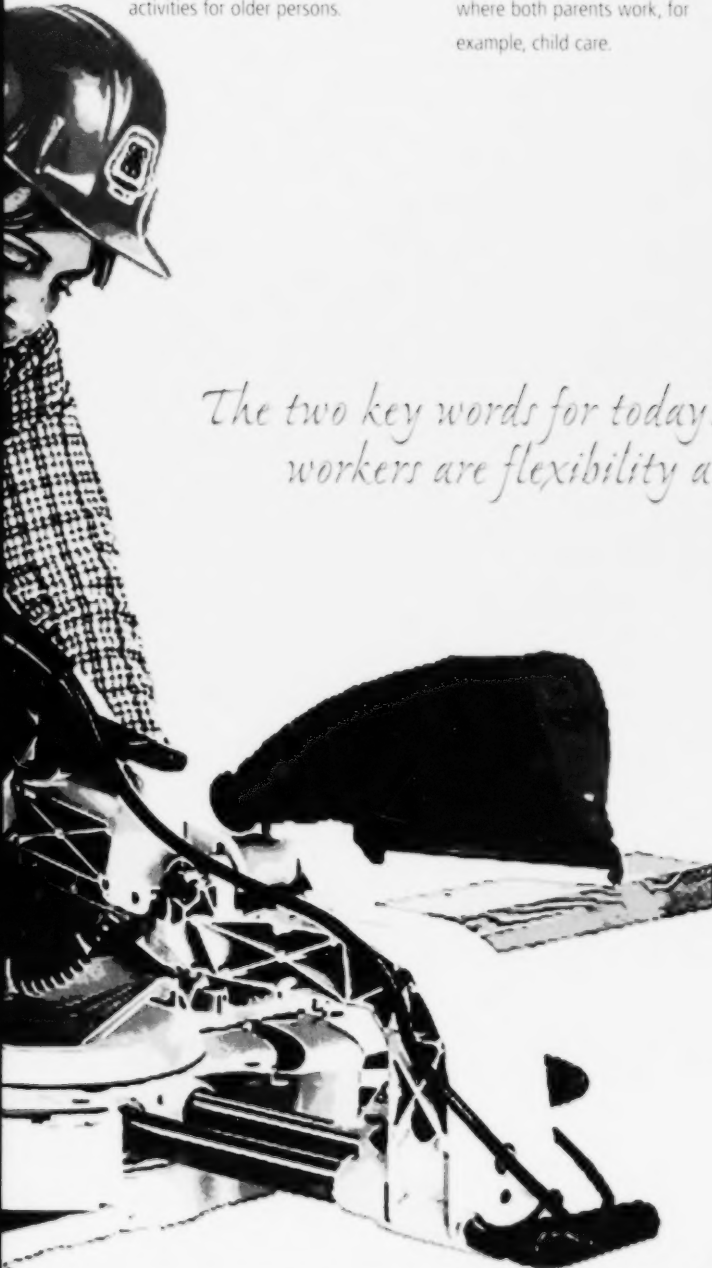
More employers are becoming aware of the value of a diverse workforce. Hiring staff with a variety of cultures, backgrounds, and experience leads to increased innovation, adaptability, and responsiveness to the needs of a diverse client base.

The Growth in Service Jobs and Occupations

Today the majority of new jobs are in the service sector and this trend is expected to continue. This has placed a great demand for employees who have strong people skills—good communication skills, problem-solving skills, and the ability to work as a member of a team.

Career and Occupation Changes and Re-locations

As the workplace continues to change, workers must be prepared to respond as new jobs are created and older jobs are changed or phased out. As workers acquire new skills and training, they may choose to seek new careers or occupations or re-locate to other jobs.



The two key words for today's employers and workers are flexibility and adaptability.

An Emphasis on More Training and Better Education

More and more jobs require both specialized training and strong literacy, mathematics, and communication skills. Workers are expected to continue to upgrade their skills, training, and education as an on-going function of their employment. On-the-job training and continuing education is a reality of many jobs today. Workers need to be continuous learners.



New Ways to Work

Work Schedules

Not every job opportunity comes as a full-time, Monday-to-Friday, permanent position. Not everyone considers this the best working arrangement. There is a range of alternative work arrangements being considered by employers and employees. There are two important reasons to think about this. As you consider possible careers, you will want to consider the usual working arrangements for that occupation. If you want to work regular daytime hours, you should think twice before training for a career where shift-work is the norm. If security is important to you, you might not want to find yourself in a profession where a common work arrangement is short-time contract work. If your career is not your only priority, you may prefer a job with flexible working hours. And, alternative working arrangements often provide opportunities for young people as they start their careers.

Only two-thirds of workers in Nova Scotia have regular daytime schedules. About one in five works in shifts, and one in seven has irregular daytime schedules.

...it is possible to create alternative work arrangements that are beneficial to both the employer and the employee.

Part-time Employment

Many people have working arrangements that are different than traditional full-time employment. For example, part-time employment in Nova Scotia has been increasing over the past two decades.

One in five workers works part-time.

Around 45% of employed youth aged 15 to 24 have part-time jobs. They account for more than one-third of all part-time workers.

About two-thirds of part-time workers say they prefer to work part-time. Working part-time provides enough money for their needs along with the opportunity to do other things: attend school, look after their children, or pursue hobbies.

Temporary Employment

Temporary employment is another work arrangement that is becoming increasingly common. Almost 18% of Nova Scotians work in jobs that aren't considered permanent. This is especially common among youth, of whom 35% work in short-term jobs.

About one-third of temporary jobs are seasonal. Many of these are found in agriculture, fishing and forestry.

The rest are summer jobs for students, contract or casual positions associated with short-term projects, and work with temporary employment agencies.

Temporary and part-time jobs can help launch your career.

Working from Home

More employees now spend all or part of their time working from their homes; this is called tele-working. Sometimes this allows for greater flexibility for the employee. They may not need to live within easy commuting distance of their employers and they may have the freedom to set their own working hours. For some people, however, this means that their workday isn't over when they leave the workplace. With this arrangement, it is important to maintain a balance between work and other life priorities.

Flex-Time

Employees arrange their working day with flexible starting and ending times within limits set by their employer.

Contract Work

Workers are hired to complete a specific task or job in a specific time and specific way for a specified amount of money.

Multiple Jobs

Employees hold several different jobs at the same time or perform different jobs over a specified work span.

Work Sharing

In larger companies, employees may agree to share the work rather be subject to lay-offs or forced retirements.

Self

Employment and Entrepreneurship

Job Sharing

Two persons share the duties, salary, and job benefits of one job by splitting the time.

Permanent Part-Time

The employee may work only at certain peak demand times for the company, during less desirable times, or during seasonal periods, but still be considered a permanent employee of the company.

Compressed Work Schedules

Employees may work longer but fewer days during the work week.

Phased out retirements

Employees are permitted to gradually decrease their work commitments to the company without retiring fully.

Leave Time

Leave time allows the employee to be absent from the workplace without loss of employee benefits for such reasons as educational leave, family leave, maternity leave, or other personal reasons. Often employees will "spread" the salary earned during the actual working time over the entire time, e.g., four years over five, to ensure the employee has income over the leave time.

Are you an
opportunity-taker?

Looking for a
challenge?

Motivated and
enthusiastic?

Got an idea for a
product or service?

Do you dream
about running
your own business?

Consider joining
the ranks of the
self-employed.



Small business continues to be an important source of job creation in Nova Scotia. One of the best ways to create new jobs is to support new entrepreneurs. Business and government leaders, opinion makers, and others interested in the development of Atlantic Canada's economy emphasize the need to develop a stronger entrepreneurial base within our economy—small business is big business in Atlantic Canada.

Since 1990, the number of self-employed workers in Nova Scotia has increased overall by 5,500 (an 11% increase).

Why choose self-employment?

Some people choose an occupation that offers the option of self-employment. The self-employed may be professionals, such as accountants or lawyers; tradespersons, such as carpenters or plumbers; providers of services to business, such as bookkeepers or consultants, or artists and craftpersons who produce artwork for sale in their home studio. This can be done in addition to regular employment, or to support yourself when job opportunities are limited.

During the economic downturn of the 1990s, self-employment increased at a rate three times faster than that of job creation and there were up to 10,000 more self-employed in Nova Scotia. Clearly, many people use self-employment as a means to gain experience in the workforce or to keep working when jobs are scarce. Others are self-employed entirely by choice. For many people, self-employment allows them to balance work with other priorities in their life.

Although many start working for themselves as soon they enter the workforce, another path to self-employment is to work for an established employer at the start of your career and go into business on your own once you have established a reputation.

A positive attitude is one of the most important assets you can have.

What is an entrepreneur?

If you were a carpenter, which description would fit you?

1. You are a self-employed carpenter who does small jobs for home-owners on a word-of-mouth basis. You work hard and take pride in what you do, but have no interest in taking on more work than you can do yourself.
2. You began your career as a self-employed carpenter, but you sought out and took on bigger jobs, hiring employees to help with the work. You keep on top of changes in the construction industry in Nova Scotia and are always prepared to compete for a contract. Now your company has clients throughout the Maritimes, dozens of employees, and business continues to grow.

If you choose "2", congratulations... you're an entrepreneur at heart.

Entrepreneurs are people who run their own businesses, from small, home-based craft businesses to multimillion dollar computer companies. One of the primary goals of entrepreneurs is to ensure the continued success of their business. To do this, entrepreneurs must be constantly looking for new ways to make their business the best it can be.

The variety of opportunities is almost endless. Examples include retail stores, software development firms, bed and breakfast establishments, hair-dressing salons, publishers, repair shops, employment agencies, recording

studios, gas stations, restaurants, fast food outlets, and small manufacturing firms.

Not content with operating traditional businesses, entrepreneurs may develop products at the cutting edge of technology; contribute to the growth of Nova Scotia's culture industries; export to foreign markets; and/or identify and fill a new or previously unmet need of consumers or businesses.

Entrepreneurs see change as an opportunity.

Where are the opportunities?

Most self-employed people run businesses in retail trade and construction. There are opportunities in transportation and warehousing, science and technology, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and manufacturing. Accommodation and food service, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, and business management and administrative services are other common choices for owner-run businesses.

What does it take to become a successful entrepreneur? A positive attitude is one of the most important assets you can have. Determination, self-discipline and a willingness to work hard are the keys to survival. Entrepreneurs typically demonstrate some of these traits: creativity, initiative, independence, a need to achieve, self-confidence, resourcefulness, and a willingness to take calculated risks. Successful entrepreneurs develop their leadership skills, communication skills, interpersonal

skills, and problem-solving skills. You will need basic business skills. Entrepreneurs may need to convince banks, partners, or shareholders to invest the money to develop or expand their businesses. To do this, you require a business plan and the ability to explain clearly and persuasively how you expect your business to develop.

A positive attitude is one of the most important assets you can have.

Training

Much is being done to support and encourage entrepreneurs in Nova Scotia. Entrepreneurship education is offered in the public school system and through the Nova Scotia Community College. A provincial network of small business and entrepreneurship counsellors has been developed. Self-employment and entrepreneurship are promoted and supported as career options. There are a number of resources and support networks which offer entrepreneurial training and development to youth.

Centre for Entrepreneurship Education and Development
1521 Grafton Street
PO Box 578
Halifax, NS B3J 2S9
Phone: 1-800-590-8481
www.ceed.info

Junior Achievement of Nova Scotia
Corridor 4, Upper Level
West End Mall
6960 Mumford Rd., Suite 17
Halifax, NS B3L 4P1
www.jacan.org/charters/mainlandnovascotia

Students in Business Program
www.studentsinbusiness.ca

My name is Amy Barkhouse and I am a young entrepreneur.

Good health is a passion of mine and, even as a student, I felt that there should be other choices than pills and surgery to treat sickness and stay well. After grade 10, I lived in Quebec for many years, as a student at a CEGEP community college and later as a science student at Concordia University. Montreal is an exciting, multicultural city with a large Chinese population. It was quite a change from small town Nova Scotia.

Specialists in acupuncture and other alternatives to western medicine were commonplace. I began studying acupressure and continued my training in alternative healing techniques when I returned to Nova Scotia.

I realized that conforming to a set work schedule and having little responsibility or input into my career was not the path I wanted to take. I wanted to spread my wings and create my own business. With the help of the Acadia Centre for Small Business and Entrepreneurship (ACSBE) in Bridgewater and some hard work, my dream came true. I am now the proud owner of ***Amy's Healing Touch Wholistic Health and Wellness.***

In my business as a traditional Chinese acupressure massage therapist and addiction detoxification specialist, I have the satisfaction of helping people with physical problems. At the same time, I have the freedom to control all aspects of my business; schedule, income, and future business growth.

I have found my choice to be a small business owner very rewarding and would recommend it as a viable option for any young person with the drive, ambition, and creativity to make it happen.



Keeping your Balance

You can look forward to plenty of changes in your life. If you're prepared, however, changes can be an opportunity.

Right now, you can inform yourself about different jobs and careers and narrow down a few that appeal to you.

Be sure to coordinate your plans for your education with your career and life goals.

Once you reach high school, pay particular attention to the learning paths for your career choices. To succeed in your chosen career you will need the right training or education. Admission

to these programs requires that you complete certain high school courses. Choose your high school courses wisely and you can easily make the transition to post-secondary training.

There will be changes you don't expect.

Nova Scotia's labour market is changing. Technology and the workplace are evolving. Ongoing technological change will require that you regularly upgrade your skills. On a personal level, you can expect that your priorities will shift over the years and you may want to consider applying your skills to

a different career. Your success and happiness could very well depend on your ability to respond to these types of changes. It helps to be flexible and adaptable, but to meet life's challenges you will require a basic education that will allow you to upgrade your skills.

Completing high school provides the foundation to help you adapt to change and succeed in Nova Scotia's labour market.

What can the

NOVA SCOTIA

Career (opt)ions

website tell you?

Career Options has valuable information on over 300 occupations.

For example, let's see what it tells you about "Physiotherapists"

What is the work like?

Physiotherapists plan and carry out individually designed programs of physical treatment to help patients move with greater ease and less pain.

They assess patients' physical abilities and dysfunctions to discover what they can do and where they have problems. Next, they plan a program for each patient that may include therapeutic exercise, acupuncture, massage, and other therapies. Physiotherapists also maintain clinical and statistical records and develop health promotion programs.



Physiotherapists may choose to focus their practice on neurology, pediatrics, orthopedics, and geriatrics, or in the treatment of patients with cardiovascular disorders, burns, or sports injuries.

What are the workers like?

To work in this field, you should have an interest in health and in caring for the special needs of people. Ingenuity, initiative, and

imagination are needed to adapt activities to individual needs. You should be patient, self-disciplined, and resourceful. The ability to inspire confidence and to motivate clients is important. A strong sense of responsibility, good judgement, and communication skills are also necessary. Physical stamina may be needed.

What are the qualifications?

A university degree in physiotherapy and a period of supervised practical training are required. A master's degree may be preferred. Starting in 2006, only master's degree programs will be available.

Physiotherapists must be licensed by the Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists and are required to pass the National Physiotherapy Competence

Physiotherapists

Average age **Gender** **Highest level of education**

36.1 years Female – 88% Bachelor's degree – 34%
Male – 12% Postgraduate degree – 17%
Diploma – 49%

Examination administered by the Canadian Alliance of Physiotherapy Regulators. Membership in the Canadian Physiotherapy Association is not mandatory but may increase your chances of finding a job.

What high school courses will I need?

As you will be required to complete a number of university science courses before applying to the physiotherapy program, a grade 12 course in physics, biology, or chemistry and Mathematics 12 are recommended.



Where is the training offered?

Dalhousie University School of Physiotherapy will be offering a Master of Science in Physiotherapy, starting in September 2006. Admission requires the completion of a four-year undergraduate degree in any field of study, as well as courses specified by the School of Physiotherapy.

To work in this field, you should have an interest in health and in caring for the special needs of people

Will I be able to find work after I graduate?

Demand for this occupation will increase due to service delivery shifts to the community level, the greater health care requirements of our aging population, the trend toward more health prevention and promotion, and heightened consumer expectations. Across Canada, an increasing number of physiotherapists are moving into employment in the private sector; almost half (45%) of all physiotherapists in Nova Scotia work in the private sector. This is due to an increase by private insurance coverage for physiotherapy services.

There has been a trend toward the professionalization of this occupation. By 2016 Canadian universities will offer entry level programs in physiotherapy only at the masters degree level. However, this will not impact the number of graduates in Nova Scotia.

Finally, as many occupations have moved from manual to seated labour, this will increase the need to treat and prevent the harmful side effects of prolonged computer work. Overall, it is anticipated that there will continue to be a strong demand for physiotherapy services.

Estimated employment in 2005

600

Estimated change in employment between 2005 and 2010

Growing

Estimated average annual number of job openings

25

Estimated rate of unemployment in 2004

Significantly below average

Estimated Earnings in 2002 (hourly)

Average	\$15
Minimum	\$10
Maximum	\$30

Where will I likely work?

Industry of employment

Health care and social assistance 100%

Where employed

Cape Breton	9%
North Shore	7%
Antigonish Valley	12%
Southern NS	5%
Halifax and area	67%

Related Occupations

- Managers in Health, Education, Social and Community Services
- Massage Therapists and Other Non-Medical Health Technicians

Where can I get more information?

- Canadian Physiotherapy Association
- Dalhousie University School of Physiotherapy
- Nova Scotia College of Physiotherapists

Educational Institutions

Universities and Colleges

Acadia University
Wolfville, NS
www.acadiau.ca

Astheology School of Theology
Halifax, NS
www.astheology.ns.ca

Cape Breton University
Sydney, NS
www.capebretonu.ca

Dalhousie University
Halifax, NS
www.dal.ca

Mount Saint
Vincent University
Halifax, NS
www.msvu.ca

New Brunswick
Agriacommunity College
Truro, NS
www.nsac.ns.ca

New Scotia
Continuity College
www.nsccl.ca
www.nsccl.ca

Bridgewater
Dartmouth
Halifax
Kentville
Lawrencetown
Port Hawkesbury
Shelburne
Springhill
Stellarton
Sydney
Truro
Yarmouth

NSCAD University
Halifax, NS
www.nscad.ns.ca

Stfx Private
College Community
Antigonish, NS
www.stfx.ca

St. Mary's University
Halifax, NS
www.smu.ca

University of Kings College
Halifax, NS
www.ukings.ns.ca

Université Sainte Anne
www.usaintanne.ca
Canada

Pointe-de-l'Église
Halifax
Petit-de-Grat
Saint-Joseph-du-Bois
Tusket

Registered Private Career Colleges in Nova Scotia 2005-2006

Academy of Cosmetology
Dartmouth, NS
www.academyofcosmetology.com

Academy of Learning
Dartmouth, NS
Halifax, NS
www.aol Dartmouth.com

Acadia Centre for
Small Business &
Entrepreneurship (ACSBCE)
Wolfville, NS
<http://acsbce.acadiau.ca>

Atlantic Flight
Attendant Academy
Halifax, NS
www.flightattendant.com

Atlantic Media Services
Halifax, NS
www.theami.com

Atlantic Professional
Training College
Dartmouth, NS
www.atptraining.com

Breton Beauty College
Sydney, NS
www.bretonbeautycollege.com

Bridgewater Institute of
Cosmetology & Salon
Bridgewater, NS
Phone 902 543 8990

CDL College of Business
Technology and Health Care
Halifax, NS
www.cdcollege.com

CEC
North Sydney, NS
www.techbase.org

College of Massage and
Hydrotherapy
Bedford, NS
www.collegeofmassage.com/halifax

Cape Breton Business
College
Sydney, NS
www.cbbsc.ns.ca

Centre for Arts
and Technology
Halifax, NS
www.digitalartschool.com

Centre for Maritime
Education
Sydney, NS
www.cmf-ed.com

Commercial Safety College
Truro, NS
www.safetycollege.ca

Compucollege of Business
(Halifax)
Halifax, NS
www.compucollegeatlantic.ca

Concepts School of
Cosmetology
Halifax, NS
www.concepts.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Dartmouth, NS

www.dfi.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Halifax, NS

www.ictshalifax.com

Information Technology Institute

Halifax, NS

www.halifaxdesigncentre.com

Information Technology Institute

North Sydney, NS

Phone 902 794 2460

Information Technology Institute

Sydney, NS

www.hightechnology.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Halifax, NS

www.ictschools.com

Information Technology Institute

Truro, NS

www.its-truro.ca

Information Technology Institute

Sydney, NS

www.islandacademy.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Sydney, NS

www.homed.com

Information Technology Institute

North Sydney, NS

www.maritimeinstitute.com

Information Technology Institute

Dartmouth, NS

www.maritimebusinesscollege.ca

Information Technology Institute

Gloucester, NS

Gloucester, NS

www.metalantic.com

Information Technology Institute

Dartmouth, NS

www.misq.ca

Information Technology Institute

Sydney, NS

www.mckenziecollege.com

Information Technology Institute

Dartmouth, NS

http://sa-procton.com/milacademy/

Information Technology Institute

Waverley, NS

www.mh.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Dartmouth, NS

www.operatingmglavertraining721.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Sydney, NS

Phone 902 567 1234

Information Technology Institute

Halifax, NS

www.redamondigitalcollege.com

Information Technology Institute

Halifax, NS

www.stjohnscollege.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Halifax, NS

www.stjohnscollege.ns.ca

Information Technology Institute

Lower Sackville, NS

Truro, NS

www.thinksucces.ca





careeroptions.ednet.ns.ca

